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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/734,563	12/12/2003	Joseph A. Sorge	25436/2345C	2401
27495	7590	05/31/2007	EXAMINER	
PALMER & DODGE, LLP KATHLEEN M. WILLIAMS / STR 111 HUNTINGTON AVENUE BOSTON, MA 02199			HUTSON, RICHARD G	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		1652		
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		05/31/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/734,563	SORGE ET AL.
	Examiner Richard G. Hutson	Art Unit 1652

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 2/27/2007.

2a) This action is FINAL.                            2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-26 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) 11 and 22-26 is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-10 and 12-21 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2/04;2/05;1/06.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

***DETAILED ACTION***

Claims 1-26 are still at issue and are present for examination.

Applicant's election with traverse of Group I, Claims 1-10 and 12-21 in the paper of 10/23/2006, is acknowledged. Because applicant did not distinctly and specifically point out the supposed errors in the restriction requirement, the election has been treated as an election without traverse (MPEP § 818.03(a)).

Claims 11 and 22-26 are withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

***Information Disclosure Statement***

The listing of references in the specification is not a proper information disclosure statement. 37 CFR 1.98(b) requires a list of all patents, publications, or other information submitted for consideration by the Office, and MPEP § 609 A(1) states, "the list may not be incorporated into the specification but must be submitted in a separate paper."

Applicants filing of the information disclosure statements filed on 2/17/2004, 2/16/2005 and 1/12/2006 are acknowledged. Those references considered have been initialed.

***Claim Objections***

Claims 1-7 are objected to because of the following informalities: Claims 1-7 each recite "comprising at lease one amino acid mutation...". It is believed that this should be "comprising at least one amino acid mutation...".

Appropriate correction is required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1-10 and 12-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Claims 1-10 and 12-21 are directed to all possible archaeal DNA polymerases and compositions and kits comprising said archaeal DNA polymerase, wherein said mutant is a Pfu DNA polymerase (SEQ ID NO: 89) and further comprising at least one amino acid mutation in an exoI, exoII or exoIII motif and another amino acid mutation at position V93 of the polymerase, wherein said polymerase is deficient in 3'-5' exonuclease activity. The specification, however, only provides those archaeal DNA polymerases wherein said mutant DNA polymerase has the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 89 with a single mutation at position V93, encompassed by these claims, wherein said DNA polymerase is deficient in 3'-5' exonuclease activity. There is no disclosure of any

particular structure to function/activity relationship in the disclosed species that would put one in possession of the genus of all possible mutant archael DNA polymerases that are deficient in 3'-5' exonuclease activity. The specification also fails to describe additional representative species of these mutant DNA polymerases by any identifying structural characteristics or properties other than the activities recited in the claims, for which no predictability of structure is apparent. Given this lack of additional representative species as encompassed by the claims, Applicants have failed to sufficiently describe the claimed invention, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms that a skilled artisan would recognize Applicants were in possession of the claimed invention.

Applicant is referred to the revised guidelines concerning compliance with the written description requirement of U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, published in the Official Gazette and also available at [www.uspto.gov](http://www.uspto.gov).

Claims 1-10 and 12-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for a Pfu DNA polymerase comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 89 with a single amino acid substitution at position V93, does not reasonably provide enablement for any possible archael DNA polymerases and compositions and kits comprising said archael DNA polymerase, wherein said mutant is a Pfu DNA polymerase (SEQ ID NO: 89) further comprising at least one amino acid mutation in an exoI, exo II or exo III motif and another amino acid mutation at position V93 of the polymerase, wherein said polymerase is deficient in 3'-5'

exonuclease activity. The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the invention commensurate in scope with these claims.

Factors to be considered in determining whether undue experimentation is required, are summarized in *In re Wands* (858 F.2d 731, 8 USPQ 2nd 1400 (Fed. Cir. 1988)) as follows: (1) the quantity of experimentation necessary, (2) the amount of direction or guidance presented, (3) the presence or absence of working examples, (4) the nature of the invention, (5) the state of the prior art, (6) the relative skill of those in the art, (7) the predictability or unpredictability of the art, and (8) the breadth of the claim(s).

Claims 1-10 and 12-21 are so broad as to encompass any possible archael DNA polymerases and compositions and kits comprising said archael DNA polymerase, wherein said mutant is a Pfu DNA polymerase (SEQ ID NO: 89) further comprising at least one amino acid mutation in an exol, exo II or exo III motif and another amino acid mutation at position V93 of the polymerase, wherein said polymerase is deficient in 3'-5' exonuclease activity. The scope of the claims is not commensurate with the enablement provided by the disclosure with regard to the extremely large number of mutant DNA polymerases broadly encompassed by the claims. The claims rejected under this section of U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, place minor if any structural limits on the claimed mutant DNA polymerases. Since the amino acid sequence of a protein determines its structural and functional properties, predictability of which changes can be tolerated in a protein's amino acid sequence and obtain the desired activity requires

a knowledge of and guidance with regard to which amino acids in the protein's sequence, if any, are tolerant of modification and which are conserved (i.e. expectedly intolerant to modification), and detailed knowledge of the ways in which the proteins' structure relates to its function. However, in this case the disclosure is limited to those instantly disclosed mutant Pfu DNA polymerases that are deficient in 3'-5' exonuclease activity and comprise the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 89 with a single amino acid mutation at position V93.

While recombinant and mutagenesis techniques are known, it is not routine in the art to screen for multiple substitutions or multiple modifications, as encompassed by the instant claims, and the positions within a protein's sequence where amino acid modifications can be made with a reasonable expectation of success in obtaining the desired activity/utility are limited in any protein and the result of such modifications is unpredictable. In addition, one skilled in the art would expect any tolerance to modification for a given protein to diminish with each further and additional modification, e.g. multiple substitutions.

The specification does not support the broad scope of the claims which encompass all modifications and fragments of any mutant Archaeal DNA polymerase comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 89 and comprising at least one mutation in an exo motif and another at position V93, that is deficient in 3'-5' exonuclease activity, because the specification does not establish: (A) regions of the protein structure which may be modified without effecting 3'-5' exonuclease activity; (B) the general tolerance of Archaeal DNA polymerases to modification and extent of such

tolerance; (C) a rational and predictable scheme for modifying any amino acid residue of any Archaeal DNA polymerase with an expectation of obtaining the desired biological function; and (D) the specification provides insufficient guidance as to which of the essentially infinite possible choices is likely to be successful. Because of this lack of guidance, the extended experimentation that would be required to determine which substitutions would be acceptable to reduce the base analog detection activity claimed and the fact that the relationship between the sequence of a peptide and its tertiary structure (i.e. its activity) are not well understood and are not predictable (e.g., see Ngo et al. in *The Protein Folding Problem and Tertiary Structure Prediction*, 1994, Merz et al. (ed.), Birkhauser, Boston, MA, pp. 433 and 492-495, Ref: U, Form-892), it would require undue experimentation for one skilled in the art to arrive at the majority of those mutant archael DNA polymerases of the claimed genus having the claimed activities.

Thus, applicants have not provided sufficient guidance to enable one of ordinary skill in the art to make and use the claimed invention in a manner reasonably correlated with the scope of the claims broadly including any archaeal DNA polymerase comprising at least one amino acid mutation in an exo I, exo II or exo III motif and another amino acid mutation at position V93 of the polymerase, wherein said polymerase is deficient in 3'-5' exonuclease activity. The scope of the claims must bear a reasonable correlation with the scope of enablement (*In re Fisher*, 166 USPQ 19 24 (CCPA 1970)). Without sufficient guidance, determination of those polymerases having the desired biological characteristics is unpredictable and the experimentation left to those skilled in the art is

unnecessarily, and improperly, extensive and undue. See *In re Wands* 858 F.2d 731, 8 USPQ2nd 1400 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

### ***Double Patenting***

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-10 and 12-21 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 3-5, 13, 15, 17-29, 31-42, 58-66 of copending Application No. 10/298,680. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both sets of claims of both applications are drawn to an Archael DNA polymerase comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 89, further comprising at least one amino acid

mutation in an exol, II, or III motif and another mutation at V93, wherein said DNA polymerase is deficient in 3'-5' exonuclease activity.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Richard G. Hutson whose telephone number is (571) 272-0930. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30 am to 4:00 pm, M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ponnathapu Achutamurthy can be reached on (571) 272-0928. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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Richard G Hutson, Ph.D.  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 1652

rg  
5/29/2007